

The Deseret News, April 11, 1860

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J. HOBBS, Agent for
Russell, Majors & Waddell.
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The opportunity here offered by President Brigham Young, to our young men, of acquiring a thorough, practical, scientific education cannot but be gratefully acknowledged and, we trust, will be duly improved by all whose circumstances will permit them to avail themselves of it. The benefits to be derived therefrom will doubtless be more fully understood and appreciated in years to come. Our most ardent wishes are for its complete success.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM UTAH

We extract the following from the orders of Secretary Floyd, in relation to the troops in Utah:

"The military force of the Department of Utah will be reduced to three companies of the 2d Dragoons, three companies of 4th Artillery (including the Battery) now there, and four companies of the 10th Infantry. Col. P. St. George Cook, 2d Dragoons, is assigned to the command. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 10th Infantry, will remain with that portion of his regiment. The remainder of the force now in Utah will be withdrawn as early as possible in the spring.

"Three of the six companies of the 10th Infantry to be withdrawn, will take post at Fort Laramie—the other three companies of the 10th Infantry and the two companies of the 2d Dragoons will occupy Ft. Garland, New Mexico. The 5th regiment of Infantry will relieve 3d Infantry in New Mexico. The 7th Infantry will also take post in that Department—four companies at the Gila Cooper Mines, and six companies near the mines in Arizona.

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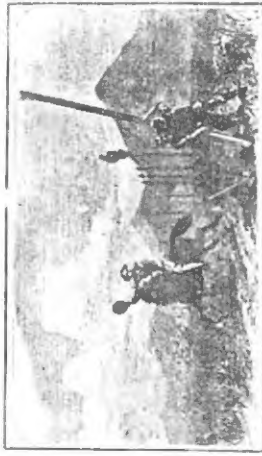
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The pony express rider is the symbol of western courage and adventure.



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southwest across the Salt Lake desert, through the Nevada deserts, and across the Sierra Nevadas into Sacramento.

In addition to serving as a major station for the pony express, Fort Bridger was also a main station for the freighting companies and the Overland mail. When Ben Holladay bought out the interest of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, and operated stagecoaches across the country, Fort Bridger became an important post along this route. In addition to this, Fort Bridger was also on the route of the Overland telegraph which was begun at the time the pony express was still in operation. Financed by the federal government, the Overland Tele-

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-After Vol 1*

appointment as Governor, it is noonday madness and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed and murdered for doing their duty, and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law giver and law maker on earth. Of this every man can bear incontestable evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah; and I assure you sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory after once trying the sad experiment. With an earnest desire that the present administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which now rests upon this Nation by virtue of the peculiar and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah, may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country, I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND, *Justice Utah Territory.*
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, *Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.*

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 21, Vol. XIX,
May 23, 1857

REFUTATION OF CHARGES AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG (From the "Mormon.")

... We shall quote from the (Council Bluffs) Bugle—

"The arrival on Sunday eve of a train from Salt Lake under command of Captain W. J. Hawley, places beyond question the fact of the murder of Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah Territory. From Mr. Hawley we obtain the following information—

"Near the 'Sweet Water,' he met Messrs. Kimball and Ferguson. This is about 200 miles West of Fort Laramie, and 300 east of Salt Lake. He heard from them the rumour, and in order to get at the facts, he remained with Mr. Trist, the Indian agent, for several days. The Indians had come into the Fort and reported that twelve of them had attacked Colonel Babbitt while one of his men was away, and after the Colonel had fired his double barrel gun and his two revolvers, one of the Indians crept behind the wagon and tomahawked the Colonel. Frank Rowland and Sutherland were also killed."

"The Indians said the Colonel fought like a grizzly bear.

"When at Fort Kearney, Captain Hawley learned that Major Wharton had in his possession the papers (including a draft of \$8,000) and some of his hair. His watch was obtained by a Frenchman, from the Indians. Altogether about eighteen whites have been killed.

The Deseret News, May 20, 1857
NEWS FROM THE EAST

... The mail company with W. A. Hickman, which left here on the 8th of February did not arrive there till the 6th of March and left on the 8th. O. P. Rockwell with the March mail passed on the 27th; all hands were well. Rockwell left at the fort 200 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of which they had yet on hand, and hoped that it would last till more arrived.

Parley P. Pratt

(May 13, 1857.—Parley P. Pratt was killed by Hector H. McLean, near Van Buren, Arkansas, presumably in jealousy at the conversion of Mrs. McLean to Mormonism. Pratt led the second immigration into the Salt Lake valley; and then explored southern Utah in 1849-50. It is said of him: "He traveled more, and preached and wrote more and better, than any of his compeers.")

The Deseret News, May 27, 1857

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.—After the departure of the company that went with the Governor there were only two lawyers and two or three doctors left in the city. Both of the lawyers have been steadily at work, and all the doctors have been following some useful employment, aside from their profession, but one, and we are sorry to state that he has not been seen, to our knowledge, with either axe, hoe, pick, shovel or spade in his hand for a long time, though he seems to be busy every day.

The Deseret News, June 3, 1857

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived on the 29th ult., having left Independence on the 1st of May, and much credit is due to Mr. John Murdock, conductor to Laramie, and to Mr. O. P. Rockwell, conductor from that point to this city, for the perseverance, prudence and energy displayed in the transportation of so large a mail in such good time and condition, especially at a time when the east half of the route was nearly destitute of forage and grain was scarce and high priced. This is the first mail from Independence since the 13th of Nov. 1856, and of course the 24 sacks now brought contain much printed matter long since out of date. The contents of one sack were slightly damp, but in no wise injured, the carriers having crossed a swollen stream under the impression, from their appearance, that the sacks were waterproof, which is not the case, a fact that it will be well to keep in mind.

THE EASTERN MAIL, under charge of Mr. A. O. Smoot, left on the 2nd inst., schedule

time, and as the route is now becoming well supplied with men, vehicles and animals in goodly number and of the right kind, it is but reasonable to expect that this mail during the term of the present contract will be faithfully and punctually transmitted.

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 35, Vol. XIX,
August 29, 1857

Historian's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, July 1, 1857.
Editor of *Millennial Star*.

Dear Brother—

By the arrival of the May mail, we learned of the agitation of the public press in the United States, pertaining to Utah—her Governor—and the Saints. Never at any former time have we witnessed a more universal, bitter feeling against "Mormonism" than at the present. Governor Young thinking the working bees of Utah would not take time to read what the public press say in relation to them and himself, set apart Sabbath, June 14th, at 8 a. m., to have some of the most rabid articles read to the Saints in this city and vicinity, and had two of our best readers employed for the occasion, who read alternately from 8 till nearly noon, the loathsome trash which the corrupt press of the United States had given birth to. It was, indeed, novel, however, to hear the Governor propose such articles to be read; seeing they were mostly aimed at his private and public character; this, however, only shows the consciousness he possesses of the rectitude of the path which he treads, and the confidence he has in the people whom he leads.

Yours truly,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.

A NEW GOVERNOR

July 11, 1857.—Alfred Cumming of Georgia was appointed Second Governor of Utah, to succeed Brigham Young. He spent the following winter with Johnston's army at Camp Scott (Fort Bridger.)

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 38, Vol. XIX,
September 19, 1857

ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE MORMONS (From the "St. Louis Republican," July 26.)

The leading men in Mormonism do not intend, it would seem, that their assailants shall go unanswered; and, accordingly, they have sent forward to the Government at Washington duly authenticated documents, which, if true, must make some parties feel very awkward. We do not feel at liberty to withhold the following, which has the official seal of the United States Court at Salt Lake City to mark its authenticity, and which has been communicated to us for publication:—

"Great Salt Lake City. U. T.

"To Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington D. C.

"Sir—My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. Drummond, under date of March 30, 1857, addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as Associate Justice for Utah, wherein my office is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make to you the following report. Justice W. W. Drummond, in his "fourth" paragraph, says, 'The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of Governor B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

"I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind belonging thereto, from Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, (at which time said Court was first organized,) up to this present moment, are all safe and complete in my custody, and not one of them missing, nor have they ever been disturbed by any person.

"Again. In the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Moroni Greene, the which decision was written by Judge Drummond himself, I find the following words: 'That as the case for which Greene was convicted seems to have been an aggravated one, this Court does remit the costs of the prosecution, both in this Court and in the Court below.' Greene was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defense, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 years old. Much feeling was excited in his favour, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor upon a petition signed by the Judges and members of the bar of the United States Court, the Hon. Secretary of State, and many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City.

"Again. In relation to the 'incarceration of five or six young men, from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857) in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America,' &c. This is an utterly false statement. But I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 22nd of January, 1856, of three men, and on the 29th of January, 1856, of one more. If so, these are the circumstances: There were quite a number of persons came here as teamsters in Gilbert and Garrish's train of goods, arriving here in 1855, after winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at that season of the year there is nothing that a labouring man can get to do. Some of these men entered the store of S. M. Blair & Co., at various times in the night, and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight of them were indicted for burglary and larceny;

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versation proceeded substantially as follows:

H. G.—What is the position of your church with respect to slavery?

B. Y.—We consider it of divine institution, and not to be abolished until the curse pronounced on Ham shall have been removed from his descendants.

H. G.—Are any slaves now held in this territory?

B. Y.—There are.

H. G.—Do your territorial laws uphold slavery?

B. Y.—Those laws are printed—you can read for yourself. If slaves are brought here by those who owned them in the states, we do not favor their escape from the service of those owners.

H. G.—Am I to infer that Utah, if admitted as a member of the Federal Union, will be a slave state?

B. Y.—No; she will be a free state. Slavery here would prove useless and unprofitable. I regard it generally as a curse to the masters. I myself hire many laborers, and pay them fair wages; I could not afford to own them. I can do better than subject myself to an obligation to feed and clothe their families, to provide and care for them in sickness and health. Utah is not adapted to slave-labor.

H. G.—With regard, then, to the grave question on which your doctrines and practices are avowedly at war with those of the Christian world—that of a plurality of wives—is the system of your church acceptable to the majority of its women?

B. Y.—They could not be more averse to it than I was when it was first revealed to us as the Divine will. I think they generally accept it, as I do, as the will of God.

H. G.—How general is polygamy among you?

B. Y.—I could not say. Some of those present (heads of the church) have each but one wife; others have more; each determines what is his individual duty.

H. G.—What is the largest number of wives belonging to any one man?

B. Y.—I have fifteen; I know no one who has more; but some of those sealed to me are old ladies whom I regard rather as mothers than wives, but whom I have taken home to cherish and support. . . .

I have a right to add here, because I said it to the assembled chiefs at the close of the above colloquy, that the degradation (or, if you please, the restriction) of woman to the single office of child-bearing and its accessories, is an inevitable consequence of the system here paramount. I have not observed a sign in the streets, an advertisement in the journals, of this Mormon metropolis, whereby a woman proposes to do anything whatever. No Mormon has ever cited to me his wife's or any woman's

opinion on any subject; no Mormon woman has been introduced or has spoken to me; and, though I have been asked to visit Mormons in their houses, no one has spoken of his wife (or wives) desiring to see me, or his desiring me to make her (or their) acquaintance, or voluntarily indicated the existence of such a being or beings. . . .

Camp Floyd, Utah, July 21, 1859.

CAMP FLOYD, forty miles south of Salt Lake City, . . . is formed of low and neat adobe houses, generally small. I presume there are three or four hundred of them—enough, at all events, to make six or eight Kansas cities. "Frogtown" is a satellite, or suburb, whence grog and other luxuries (including execrable whisky at about ten dollars per gallon) are dispensed to thirsty soldiers who have not already drank up more than their pay amounts to. The valley is covered with sage-bush and grease-wood, as usual; but the camp has been freed from these, and is mainly level as a house-floor. The adobes were made on the spot by Mexicans; the boards for roofs, finishing off, etc., supplied by Brigham Young and his son-in-law, from the only canon opening into Salt Lake Valley which abounds in timber (yellow-pine, I believe,) fit for sawing. . . .

The army in Utah has numbered three thousand five hundred men—I believe its present strength is but about three thousand. It is mainly concentrated in this camp, though some small detachments are engaged in surveying or opening roads, guarding herds, etc., in different parts of the territory. I presume this is still the largest regular force ever concentrated upon the soil of our country in time of peace. . . .

Very general, then, is the inquiry in the army, Why were we sent here? and why are we kept here? What good can our remaining do? What mischief can it prevent? A fettered, suspected, watched, distrusted army—an army which must do nothing—must not even be asked to do anything in any probable contingency—what purpose does it subserve beyond enriching contractors and Mormon magnates at its own cost and that of the federal treasury? Every article eaten, drank, worn, or in any manner bought by the soldiers, costs three to ten times its value in the states; part of this extra cost falls on the treasury, the residue on the troops individually. Their position here is an irksome one; their comforts few; home, family, friends are far away. If the policy now pursued is to prevail, they cannot be needed in this territory. Why, then, are they kept here? Brigham Young will contract, and make money by contracting, to put down all resistance to this policy at one-tenth the cost of keeping the army here: why, then, not withdraw it? . . .

A suspicion that it is kept here to answer private pecuniary ends is widely entertained. It is known that vast sums have been made out of its transportation by favored contractors. Take a single instance already quite notorious: twenty-two cents per pound is paid for the transportation of all provisions, munitions, etc., from Leavenworth to this point. The great contractors were allowed this for transporting this year's supply of flour. By a little dexterous management at Washington, they were next allowed to furnish the flour here—Utah flour—being paid their twenty-two cents per pound for transportation, in addition to the prime cost on the Missouri. As Utah has a better soil for growing wheat than almost else, they had no difficulty in subletting this contract at seven cents per pound net, making a clear profit of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars on the contract, without risking a dollar, or lifting a finger. Of course, I expect contractors to bargain for themselves, not for the government, but somebody is well paid for taking care of the public's interest in such matters. Has he done his duty?

Again, pursuant to a recent order from Washington, the Assistant Quartermaster-General here is now selling by auction some two thousand mules—about two-thirds of all the government owns in this territory. These mules cost one hundred and seventy-five dollars each, and are worth to-day one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. I attended the sale for an hour or so this forenoon; the range of prices was from sixty to one hundred and fifteen dollars; the average of the seven hundred already sold about seventy-five dollars. Had these mules been taken to California, and there properly advertised and sold, they would have brought nearly cost; even at Leavenworth, they must have sold for at least one hundred thousand dollars more than here, where there is practically no demand and no competition for such an immense herd; and, after every Mormon, who can raise a hundred dollars or over, shall have supplied himself with a span of mules for half their value, one or two speculators will make as much as they please, while the dead loss to the people will be at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Nobody here has recommended the sale of these mules; they were being herded, under the care of detachments of the army, at no cost but for herdsmen, and they could have been kept through next winter, in secluded mountain valleys, at a cost of about ten dollars per head; whereas the army can never move without purchasing an equal number; and they can neither be bought here nor brought here for two hundred thousand dollars more than these animals are now fetching. Somebody's interest is subserved by this sale; but it is certainly not that of the army nor of the

people. The order is to sell seven hundred wagons as well; but these would not bring thirty dollars each, while they cost at least one hundred and thirty, and could not be replaced when wanted even for that, while the army cannot move without them, and keeping them costs absolutely nothing. Who issues such orders as this, and for whose benefit?

But it will be said that forage is dear in Utah. It would suffice to answer that idle mules obtain, save in winter, only grass growing on the public lands, which may as well be eaten in part by government mules as all by those of the Mormon squatters. But let us see how it costs so much. There have recently been received here thirty thousand bushels of corn from the states at a net cost, including transportation, of three hundred and forty thousand dollars, or over eleven dollars per bushel. No requisition was ever made for this corn, which could have been bought here, delivered, for two dollars per bushel, or sixty thousand dollars in all. The dead loss to the treasury on this corn is two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, even supposing that the service required it at all. Somebody makes a good thing of wagoning this corn from the Missouri at over ten dollars a bushel. Who believes that said somebody has not influential and thrifty connections inside of the War department? . . .

The Deseret News, November 23, 1859

THE EYES! THE EYES!!

DR. L. M. PALMER, of Ogden, having located himself in this city, hereby informs the public that he is ready to officiate as an OCULIST. Those afflicted with diseased eyes will do well to give him a call.

Office: East Temple street, at the residence of George Stringham. 38-3m

The Deseret News, November 30, 1859

CHEAP LESSONS!!!

MRS. ELEANOR PRATT proposes to instruct a CLASS of MARRIED LADIES in Grammar and Composition, in the PRATT SCHOOL HOUSE, beginning on the 1st Monday in December. Three Lessons a week at one dime a lesson. 38-2

G. S. L. City, Nov. 28, 1859.

Editor of *The News*—Dear Brother:

On Thursday the 10th inst., at about 11 o'clock a. m., pursuant to instructions received from the Presidency of the Church, we proceeded to Cache valley, seventy-five miles north, to organize the settlements.

A president was duly elected by the people, to preside over all the branches or Wards in that valley. Six Bishops were also ordained and set apart to act in their calling,

The Deseret News, April 11, 1860

CATTLE AND WAGONS FOR SALE

SEVENTEEN hundred head of cattle for sale, twelve hundred head run on Chicken Creek, and the remainder in Ruby valley. Also several hundred wagons. For particulars apply at my office at Camp Floyd.

6-3m

J. Hombs, Agent for
Russell, Majors & Waddell.

THE PONY EXPRESS

The first Pony Express from the West left Sacramento City, Cal., at 12 p. m., on the night of the 3d inst., and arrived in this city at 11:45 p. m. of the 7th, inside of prospectus time. The roads were heavy and the weather stormy. The last 75 miles was made in 5 hours, 15 minutes, in a heavy rain.

The Express from the East left St. Joseph, Missouri, at 6:30 p. m. on the evening of the

UTAH
-After Vol 1

from Washington and New York to the evening of the 2d, and from St. Joseph to 6 p. m. of the 3d instant.

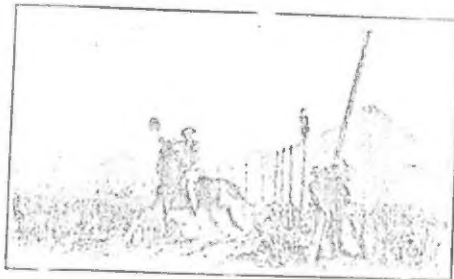
The probability is, the express will be a little behind time in reaching Sacramento this trip, but when the weather becomes settled, and the roads good, we have no doubt they will be able to make the trip in less than ten days.

THE UNION ACADEMY

Was opened, pursuant to previous notice, on Monday morning, 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, in the large and commodious building on the east side of Union Square, formerly known as the Union Hotel.

Up to Tuesday morning the number of students who had presented themselves, was only twenty six.

Two departments have been formed, thus far, including the whole number of students.



THE PONY EXPRESS RIDER AND THE TELEGRAPH LINE

Courtesy E. M. Ledyard.

3d and arrived in this city at 6:25 p. m. on the evening of the 9th. The difference in time between St. Joseph and this city is something near 1 hour and 15 minutes, bringing us within six days communication with the frontier, and seven days from Washington—a result which we Utonians, accustomed to receive news three months after date, can well appreciate.

Much credit is due the enterprising and persevering originators of this enterprise and, although a telegraph is very desirable, we feel well-satisfied with this achievement for the present.

The weather has been disagreeable and stormy for the past week and in every way calculated to retard the operations of the company, and we are informed the express eastward from this place was five hours in going to Snyder's mill, a distance of twenty-five miles.

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Russell for a copy of the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, printed expressly for Utah and California, with dates

The first department comprises the class in mathematics, thirteen in number, which is under the supervision of Mr. Orson Pratt. This class has entered upon the study of algebra, Day's algebra being chiefly used as text books.

The second department is under the supervision of Mr. James T. Cobb, comprises the classes in the lower branches; namely, arithmetic, geography, history, &c. Reading, writing and other rudimental branches will not be taught in the Academy, for the present, at least.

Although the Academy is under the general supervision of Professor Orson Pratt, his immediate services, probably, will not be required till the classes in the higher branches shall have become farther advanced, or until applicants present themselves, prepared to enter into the study of the more abstruse sciences.

The auspices under which this Academy has been opened and the interest manifested by many in its success, together with the zeal already exhibited by the students in the prose-

to be a portion of the United States army. Whether it is or not, I have no business to know, and shall not know, until I am officially notified.

Br. Caine will now read the principal letters in the order best adapted to your comprehending their support.

(12: Caine read an unofficial letter from President Brigham Young to Col. Alexander, dated Oct. 14; one from Lt. Genl Wells to Pres't Young, dated Oct. 15; one from Col. Alexander to Gov. Young, dated Oct 12; and one from Gov. Young to Col. Alexander, dated Oct. 16.)

There are a good many here who have not witnessed the scenes of persecution that some of us have. I was asking father Morley, this morning, whether he thought the enemy could now ride into our corn fields, and through our gardens, and shoot down our cattle, and plunder and burn our houses, as they did in Missouri.

When the mob in Missouri commenced burning our habitations, we frequently sent to the Governor petitioning him to stop mobbings, but instead of doing that he rendered them assistance by ordering about 3,500 men to go and lay waste the city of Far West and destroy men, women and children. Those orders Genl Clark had, though at their close the Governor said to him, "I shall leave it discretionary with you whether you kill all the 'Normons or not." We saw them coming and some thought they were sent to disperse the mob, in answer to our petition, but the mob were expecting them and seemed to understand the movement.

The first act that I saw Genl Clark's army perform, was to throw down about a half-a-mile of fence that opened into a six hundred acre field of corn. The mob mingled with the army, and they rode and drove their animals into and through that corn field. At night they took the rails and burned them for fire-wood, and let their horses run loose in the field. That I saw and knew, hence I was just asking father Morley whether he thought our enemies could now ride into the corn fields of the "Normons." He said that he thought they could not. This blessing makes me say, hallelujah to God.

It is pretty hard for us to come here with nothing, and we have come as near coming here with nothing as the Lord did to creating the heavens and the earth out of nothing, and I have frequently thought a little nigher. I do not think that He was under the necessity of borrowing, but I was. . . .

Col. Alexander preached to me a little, stating in his letter, "I warn you that the blood shed in this contest will be upon your head. But but that warning gave me no thought. But if the blood of those soldiers is shed it will

for it will be just as if He sees that we need signs them to be wiped out, because them to undertake overrule some other ph

Another year I am gr worst, and I want you our grain and lay waste am determined, if driv that our enemies shall of ashes and ruins. that in a few days all shall request the Bishop, ple in their Wards are three years provision enough raised in many supply the people from and I wish them to t expect that in all pre a great many crops be attempt to come here expect that we are fu selves, and that our e to come within a hund

The Desert News,

SEI
By Elder John Taylor,
1, 1857.

(Reported by I shall take the lib selecting a text. In t last verse of the gospel ham to Colonel Alexander following words: "W) KINGDOM OF GOD

As eternal beings, a that was and with et beings that dwell in came here, we are now preparing for celestin eternal worlds. This we are trying to lay selves, for our progen ferity, that will endure less ages roll, and we are by which we may obtain Holy Priesthood, by t communicated laws th

And now, having b United States, after b and time again from o devious enemies; havin ciments that God o us and kept every lay observe; after all this, we suffer those poor, t formal scoundrels, to upon our sacred r ("NO" prose" sat make, making



JOHNSTON'S ARMY ARRIVING AT FORT BRIDGER
Courtesy Shepard Book Company, Salt Lake City.

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